THE EXAMINER

JOHN H. HEYWOOD, NOBLE BUTLER,

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EDITORS.

We send, occasionally, a number of the duced to subscribe.

To Subscribers in Arrenre.

We would beg our friends who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions to do so at once. They should remember that to receive a paper without paying up promptly for it, is a sure way of weakening its influence and of finally breaking it down. We do not believe there is a subscriber on our book who would knowingly do anything to cripple the Examimoet from the beginning. We earnestly ask bem to send in their subscriptions without fur. ther delay, and thus relieve us of the very unpleasant task of writing dunning paragraphs.

Many of our prompt patrons have not ye, sent as their subscription for the present half year. We hope they will not postpone any longer sending us their remittances.

Condition of our Cause and Daty of Emai

cipationiers. When the present movement in favor emancipation in Kentucky was commenced. some two years since, we did not expect that in the short space of time that would probably intervene between that period and the meeting of the Constitutional convention, such a change could be effected in public sentiment as would lead to a satisfactory solution of the slavery question. We, in common with a large majorject so difficult and important. We knew something of the obstacles to be surmounted, and were fully prepared to expect a violent and (for the present) a successful opposition. Some of our friends were more sanguine, and believed that in this age of free thought and free speech, be giving way in every quarter of the Globe, men who cal! themselves republicans and demperats could not and would not stand up and we ought to do this immediately. boidly advocate the PERPETUATION OF HUMAN

The elections have shown that our more ardent and sanguine emancipation friends had not duly estimated the strength and influence of the pro-slovery slaveholders-minority though the world over.

tucky, PARTY SPIRIT may be named as the a beginning. most prominent. Every candid man must adtion been narrowed down to gradual emancipaquestions at issue between the national parties and humane object was worth all the labor. as of paramount importance to all others, and wisdom from their opponents, if they expect to carry their measures.

With pro-slavery men, the perpetuation and extension of slavery is paramount to all other the case, common sense dictates the true policy. them use it for the advancement of their wood course and principles, at every election, and they

The question of slavery perpetuation is purely one of a local character. With us it is neither a southern of a northern question, but exciusively a Kentucky question. We are no more bound to consult the wishes of South Carolina in its settlement, than we are the wishcommon consent it is excluded from the control of the general government. We therefore consider the attempts that have been made during of emencipation with national politics, as betraying the demegogue more than the statesman, and as presenting unmistakeable evidence that chattel slavery is only less servile and hateful than the SLATERY OF PARTY. Before the blighting curse of negro slavery can be extirpated from the soil of Kentucky, we must

With the tact and cunning which generally attends conscious wrong, the perpetualists during the progress of the canvass have arrayed against the Emancipationists the most bitter and, in many cases, unfounded prejudice .-Through their public presses, and from the stump, Emancipators have been charged as being in collusion with the Abelitionists of the North. The people have been told over and over, that " emancipation was only abolition in disguise," and that, practically, there was no difference between them. In many portions of the State, therefore, where the question of emancipation was somewhat novel, the Emancipationists had to bear the full weight of the edium that throughout the south attaches to the term "abolitionist." The perpetualists has full well the power of prejudice, and that votes cast under its influence would answer their purposes quite as well as when controlled by the most enlightened intelligence; they therefore laid in a large "stock in trade" of capt phrases and vulgar catch words; with these their proslavery papers and speeches were freely sprinkled. "Free niggerism," "abolitionism," gamation," "interference with the rights of pro perty," "Yankee wooden-nutmeg interlopers," "Northern fanaties," "agrarians and levellers," are a few of the choice phrases selected from the

rocabulary of perpetualism. first parents.

In olden times, if we recollect aright, certain men of whom the world was not worthy, were subjected to a similar kind of abuse and "schismatic," "blascheme," "Devil," "babler," "pestilent fellow"-were a portion of the missile which insolence, dressed in authority, was wont to hurl at its victims. Indeed, the Gospel itself, was once a heresy-a schism, a sedition, and a blasphemy, and would have been crushed in the cradle if authority and hard words were arguments.

The tory minions of George the third were get that Emancipationists were in every respect lives in the bosoms of their sons.

As Emancipators, we ought not to attempt a oncealment of the laberent difficulties that attend all plans of emancipation hitherto submited to the public consideration-but for this we are not to blame. Slavery, associated with our republican institutions, and entertwined as it is with the relations of political economy and social notals, is a problem of exceeding difficult solution, but sometime or other it must be solved; Examines to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be ined, but increases the difficulty.

Whatever others may do, we cannot consent te fold our arms in silent indifference, while a universally admitted evil exists in our midst, continually strengthening itself by our supineness and timidity. Our sense of duty as men, as citizens, and as professing Christians, impels us to look this thing of human slavery full in the face, and to do what we can toward the solution of the difficulties with which it is en-

We have now all the knowledge necessary for the solution of this question. The relative practical workings of freedom and slavery are as well known now as they will be fifty years hence; therefore, to leave this matter to be settled by another generation, would display both a want of wisdom, and a want of courage. As to the objection made by the perpetualists, that no proper plan has yet been proposed, it is sufficient to reply that they do not want any satsfactory plan, as their conduct abundantly

The Emancipationists went into the contest pledged to no plan, and no plan was involved in the issue. They claimed "merely the right to perfect a plan of emancipation either in, or under the Constitution." This was opposed just as violently as the plans of Mr. Ciay, Mr. Boyle or Judge Nicholas-and so far as we can judge of the new Constitution by the avowed opinity of the friends of emancipation, thought the lone of the members of the Convention, the time too short for the accomplishment of an ob-INSTRAD OF BEING WEAKENED by the provisions of that instrument.

This, then, being the state of case, the pracpationists to do? If we have the earnestness that all freemen should have when engaged in a when opposition, tyranny, and wrong appear to | good cause, there can be but one answer to this | or the unhappy shadow! question, it is to organise, and act for the PROMOTION OF OUR PRINCIPLES AND CAUSE, and

The history of all similar struggles proves that if we thus act, and persevere we must ultimately succeed. In nearly all the counties where we have run candidates, the vote shows that we hold the balance of power. In this "Banner City, of the Banner State," our Lethey be-and that irresponsible power, whatever gislative ticket ran ahead of the regular Whig form it may assume, is very much the same all ticket, the whole of which was defeated. In twenty-nine counties where Emancipation can-Among the coposing causes that have con- didates have been run, upwards of 10,000 Emantributed to the defeat of emancipation in Ken- cipation votes have been cast! That will do for enco-

Many a glorious cause has been commenced mit, that had there been no "Whig and Demo- under less favorable auspices, and has finally crat" known in the contest, and had the ques- triumphed over all opposition. Year after year did Wilberforce and his co-laborers divide the tion against perpetual slavery, the result would British Parliament upon the Slave trade queshave been very different. This difficulty must tion, and it was a twenty years' struggle bebe looked full in the face, if we ever expect to fore Christianized Europe and America declared succeed; for while men continue to regard the that infamous traffic to be piracy-but the noble

It has been so, and it must be so in all reforbefore which all others must give way, slavery matory movements. Mountains of prejudice is perfectly secure. Emancipators must learn cannot be removed in a day. The proscriptive power of party spirit is not to be overcome in a single struggle-and Error is not to be vanvuished in a single encounter.

We take it that the present movement in fa-Politicians understand this, and can vor of emancipation is one arising from well safely calculate on their influence and votes .- settled principle, and not the offspring of more Honce a large majority of the political aspirants impulse, and we cannot believe that the friends pearance south of the Potomuc, and was assured of both parties in Kentucky are now pro-slavery of freedom will falter or hesitate because they men, but how long they will remain so depends have not yet accomplished their ultimate pur- this city, of distinguished literary reputation, entirely upon circumstances. In this state of pose, Your true reformer needs a patient and stated to be connected with the magazine, was enduring spirit. He must be willing to bear and at the same time warned, under the penalty of Whenever the Emaneipationists hold the balance endure much, as well as to do much for the It has since been discovered that the author of power between the two political parties, let cause of truth-and to emancipationists the beautiful and expressive precept of Scripture is the name of Wiley, a native and citizen of North peculiarly applicable: - "Be not weary in welldoing, for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint

Our opponents are rejoicing over the fact that not a single emancipationist has been elected to the Convention-but it does not follow that because we have failed in accomplishing our purposes in one way, we shall fail in all others. The third party, generally known by as undesirable as the other. In no sense can the name of Free Soilers, as organised in the that the unfortunate tale-writer will be unablthis with us become a national question, for by free States, did not succeed in carrying the to satisfy "his fellow-citizens, whom he has so electoral vote of a single State, but, in 1848, they cast 300,000 votes, and actually determined | Wild Bill expresses his sentiments to Walter. the Presidential election. They did not elect another character in the story, on the subject of the canvage just passed, to connect the question | their President, but they have sent two members to the United States Senate, they hold the controlling power in the House of Representatives, they have given tone to the legislation of all the free States, they have, to a great extent, rendered obsolete old party watchwords and party issues, and they have compelled the leaders of the old parties to do homage to their principles by adopting them as their own.-Moreover, be it remembered that this third party when first organised eight years since, only succeeded in securing for its Presidential candidate 7000 votes in the entire Union-being 3000 less than the emancipationists have just polled in the

> single State of Kentucky. In addition to these facts as illustrative of what can be done by perseverance in a cause that men believe to be just, we may add that the moral influence exerted by a respectable and intelligent minority, banded together in the support of principles which appeal directly to the may exercise a great influence in the future ad hearts and consciences of men, is of far greater

consequence than the number of votes polled. The man who can deliberately slip the collar f party, and vote directly for principle once, s very apt to do it the second time, and then he is very likely soon to have some of his neighbors follow him. In this way the salutary contagion of a good example spreads through a whole community, to the scandal and sorrow of such politicians as love their party better than

To conclude, we may remark that, whatever emancipationists may determine on, in view of the elections just past, our principles can never become obsolete, or our cause unwerthy of sup- that the services of the Hon. Mr. Ketch, now port. A general election does not prove slavery right, or emancipation wrong. Whatever politicians or theologians may teach, and support the bones of Thomas Jefferson should be exbeen successfully practised ever since the devil by quotations from Scripture, we know that sla- humed, and suspended beside the body, the first hissed his lying poison into the ears of our very is wrong. A wrong to the master by im- memory of that prince of incendiaries would, posing upon him duties and responsibilities that which the fausticism of the hour in Carolina he cannot possibly fulfil, and a wrong to the and Virginia, no doubt, considers it fully enslave by depriving him of rights which belong titled. to him as a responsible human being.

> To perpetuate this wrong by engrafting it in the new Constitution, will be to engraft in that sions of the more bigoted partizans of slavery in instrument an element of weakness and discord, an element that will give rise to perpetual dissatisfaction and agitation, and one that can never be satisfactorily settled till it is settled in conformity with the great principles of moral equity and political justice.

If the Convention for forming the new orwont to call the "Patriots of '76," "Santimonious rogues," Puritan robbers," and "Yankee the rights of that portion of our citizens who to the tendencies of an instituteon, the most forrebels," but the spirit of Liberty could not be desire to see this matter last open for future crushed by the satiric smartness of the hirelings examination and decision, in conformity with a of tyranny—and we hope that those of our op-ponents who, during the canvass, seemed to for-ing vested rights—and shall throw additional restrictions in the way of emencipation, our duty (except numbers) their equal, may yet discover is a very plain one. We must, if the new Conthat the spirit of the revolutionary Pathers still stitution is submitted to the people for ratification, VOTE AGAINET IT.

The Blue Hen's Chicken (Wilmington, Delaware) declares itself the first paper in Delaware to raise the Taylor flag; and that Delaware was carried for Taylor by its influence; and denounces the Party and the President for having violated their pledges of no prescription; and in a subsequent paragraph it makes the following wownl of its present position:

THE FREE SOIL PARTY .- We may as well now declare to the people of Delaware, that we belong to the Free Soil Party. We go for free soil, for free men' -wo go for the Wilmot rovise-we go for the non-extension of slavery-we go for admitting no more slave States into the Uniou-we go for Liberty and against Slavery-we go for abolishing the Slave Trade and Slavery in the District of Columbia. If necessary, we are willing that the United States shall allow a fair price for the slaves now owned therein. We go for abolishing slavery in Delaware, upon reasonable terms, and at the earliest practicable period; at the same time we are against the United States meddling with the readful institution in the States. We wish each State to get rid of the evil the best it can; and we verily believe that no country with slavery can long maintain true R-publican institutions. The history of our free and blave States clearly demonstrate that Slavery retards the march of population and improvement; and it is generally admitted that Christianity, morality, and virtue, become sickly and deteriorated in a slave soil; nevertheless, we go for justice to the slaveholder as well as others. They are all (except the slave dealer and slave breede for the market, and the slave stealer) more t be pitied than condemned-"they know not what they do" in upholding such a pestilential insti-

More Incendiaries at the South. Some of the advocates of "the occuliar it titution" in the South, are continually render ing themselves ridiculous by their insane zea for slavery. The whole world will soon begin o laugh at them. They remind us of a nest of hornets which are so busy in whetting their stings, that they can scarcely take the necessa ry measures for sustaining life. There they sit on their nest, watching in all directions for some insult, their very stings aching for want of something to do. If an unfortunate little breeze comes straying among the leaves, or an unhappy tical question comes up-what ought Emanci- shadow passes over the nest, fury fills their magnenimous little breasts. They dart out in all di rections, and woe to the unfortunate breeze

> It seems that somebody has written a tale which has raised the quills upon the fretful porcupine of the South. "Wae's me for somebody !" The author of the tale, and every one connected with the magazine in which it appeared, have been earnestly invited to come to the South and be hanged. We have not learned that any one has yet accepted the invitation .-The publishers of the magazine have, no doubt, the greatest disposition to oblige their friends. but they are probably so busy that they have no time to be hanged. We may expect them to come and be hanged at their earliest conveni-

But the fact has come to light that the writer of the tale is himself a native and resident of the South. What is to be done with him ? The the author is in finishing the tale to suit his Southern friends. We hope the tale will not ead the author to the tail of a cart, and that the thread of the story may not be twisted into a rope for his nuck. Perhaps he had better suspend the tale, that he may not be suspended

We lay before our readers the remarks of th New York Evening Post upon this subject. We recently copied from a Virginia paper certain humane threats against the editors an publishers of Sartain's Union Magazine, and all in any wise connected therewith. One person especially, the writer of a tale published in the magazine, in which a negro was allowed to ins stitution, was earnestly invited to make his apthat if he did so, he would be murdered by mob the instant he became known. A lady outrage, not to present herself in those latitude this obnexious tale is a southern incendiary b Carolina, a graduate of her State university, an

practising lawyer in her courts. The South Carolinian, a print as sharp any, even in the State where it is published, or the scent of an incendiary, has an article upor the case of Mr. Wiley, from which we learn that he is to be required to give reasons and explanations for permitting "Wild Bill " wh personates the character of the fugitive since is the story, to talk in the heretical manner which has excited so much alarm and indignation. But the South Carolinian is exceedingly fearfu grievously outraged." The worst part of M Wiley's offence is, that in the dialogue, in which escaping from bondage, he does not make Wal

ter's refutation at all satisfactory. This is very unfortunate, and, we fear, b youd remedy; for everybody will admit, that i Wild Bill is a personage of any acuteness and vigor of intellect, he will so apply those faculties in the argument upon the propriety of running away from slavery, as to render any attempt at reply quite futile. And that he has employed a very forcible style of reasoning on the subject, is evident from the sensation hi conversation with Walter has occasioned. A North Carolina editor, who seems to be a neighis altogether less sanguinary and obdurate than his brother of the South Carolinian, proposes to postpone the hanging of his friend, until he has had the opportunity of finishing his story; for he suggests that, after all, the tale may have a very fitting catastrophe. "Wild Bill" may be ed in the argument by "Walter," and then the fugitive colored logician may be caught and strung up; and so all end happily.

What is to be done with Wiley, becomes

very important question. His treatment wi form a precedent in the code Lynch, which ministration of it. His crime is certainly far more flagrant than that with which Barrett stands charged; for the document, signed Brutus, which that unlucky person is said to have put into the mails, makes no reference whatever to slavery, but is simply a calm address to the white citizens of South Catolina, showing them that they live under an aristocratical despotism, and are denied a portion of their political rights. That is denounced as a "celebrated incendiary document," and a respectable citizen of a free State is threatened with death, for attempting to circulate it through the government mails. course, if they could catch the author of that address, he would be accommodated with a short shrift and a long rope. Mr. Wiley, therefore, stands in a very dangerous situation, and would not surprise us to hear, by the next mail the United States Senate, had been brought into requisition, and that the indiscreet story-telle had been "hung up on the first limb;" and

It will strike many as a singular circum-stance, that all three of the persons who at this time are exciting the fears and the violent pasthe South, are themselves natives of that region. The most dreaded and detested of them, the author of the political tract signed Brutus, is a clergymen, born in South Carolina, and, until within a few years, a resident preacher in that State. Mr. Barrett, as we are led to suppose from a recent letter, is a native of Virginia, and has not been many years a citizen of a free State; and to the "Good Old North State," the South midable enemies of which are produced in the midst of communities, where it appears the most securely goarded by law, and by the vigilance of those interested in preserving it.

New Orleans Bally Crescent. This paper we always welcome to our table. It to a beautiful sheet, and the editorial department is conducted with great shill

Madaces of Lamarilue.

We translate the following from the Pari Correspondence of the Courier des Etate Unis. We sincerely hope that further intelligence may prove the rumor of which the writer speaks, to have been unfounded. The extinction of such an intellect as Lamartine's, at any time is a melancholy and humiliating event, would, at this crisis, be an irreparable loss to his country, and to the world:

"Yesterday was the 15th of August, the fete of Assumption, the day indicated by rumor for the famous even d' Etat, with reference to which Lamartine wrote the pages with which you are acquainted, a useless cry of alarm, which will be the last echo of that elequent voice, if it is true that that high and splendid intellect has been struck by the hand of God. as has been reported for several days past. I will recur hereafter to this sad subject--hut not it has excited in the minds of my readers too painful an interest, I am sure, to allow me to defer satisfying their anxious curiosity. Here, then, is what is related in intrigues, in some of the parlors of Paris. Last week, M. Lamartine had assembled round his table sevesal intimate riends preuious to his departure to the Cate d'Or, where he had offered for sale his patrimonial possessions, which certain reverses of fortune did not permit him to retain. The author of the Girondins appeared pre-occupied, but hat sad pre-occupation was too easily explained by the hard extremity to which he was reduced, and by the physical pains of an acute heumatism, which has not permitted him to ppear in the National Assembly since his elec-

"The illustrious invalid, after having taken ongs with all his guests, had his bowl served with the same three additional tunes, without ppearing to mistrust that he had caten of it alady. After that, during the repast, gloomy and absorbed, he would not taste of anything till at last a dish of meringues a la creme, was placed before him. The sight of this dainty roused him immediately, he drew the dish to wards him, examined it with a sort of eager something, and thes all of a sudden he beamear ed his hands with the cream and daubed it over his whole visage. This act of derangement struck with stupor his lady, already bathed in tears, and the guests, who crowded eagerly around the poor invalid. A physician was called, and it was required that secresy might be be observed with regard to this event, which may have been only an accidental and transient bberation. But is a secret possible now-adays? This one has become public, like all others. Notwithstanding the respectability of the parlors in which I have gathered the unfaithful echo, I still take pleasure in doubting its au-thenticity. The madness of Lamartine would be not only a misfortune, but a dishonor to human nature, thus struck in one of its most beautiful illustrations. All intellects would begin to mistrust themselves, and would feel themselves, in a manner, weaker, on seeing this one

Pro-Sinveryism in Virginia.

Our friend, Samuel M. Janney, of Loudon county, Virginia, has recently aroused the spirit of pro-slavervism, and caused it to display itself n its most odious colors to the country. I appears that the Rev. Dr. M. A. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has recentv fancied that his mission is to set the people right in relation to negro slavery. He has herefore travelled about and delivered addresses in which he asserted the divinity of the institution and the infidelity of those men who denied its divinity. In the course of his peregrinations, he recently reached Leesburg, in Loudon county, and there favored the people with the grand argument he relies on. He even went so far as to assert that the African slave trade, a traffic which is denounced as piracy by all truly enlightened nations, is the heaven-appointed means of christianising Africa. He considers slavery as a most admirable system in all respects, perfectly consistent with the Bible, and well adapted to develope all those higher elements of civilisation which characterise the lof tiest of men. Well, he talked in this rampant strain in favor of slavery, and produced considerable doubt in the minds of some of his Methodist brethren, who had labored under the sad lieved that Smith's positions were monstrous in of which he is a most exemplary professor, was calumpiated by this defender of wrong and outrage, and therefore felt it to be his duty to oppose what the Doctor had said. He wrote a review of Smith's absurdities, which was published in the Washingtonian, a paper printed it Leesburg, in which he exposed very clearly the ophistries which the reverend gentleman telies n, and tore the entire fabric of logic he use nto tatters. Thereupon a great excitement iollowed, and the lonely disciples of the anti-slave ry founder of the Methodist Church instigated the Grand Jury to indict Mr. Janney. The Court did not sustain the indictment, and it has since, as we learn, been set aside.

Now, here is a case worthy of most especia attention. A reverend propagandist of slavethe State, preaching in favor of the slavery institution, and all is right. Meanwhile a genune, true-hearted servant of Christ takes occawrong in his facts and that his logic is exceedingly flimsy, and that African slavery is not sanctioned by Heaven, but that, on the contraexploding the slavery Apostle's rhetoric, the true Christian is indicted and threatened with fine and imprisonment! What a beautiful illustration of the love of Virginians for Republicanism! Had such a case occurred in Russia, it July. would have been denounced in Virginia. Is its atrocity less because it is committed by men | Reviewer says: who profess to reverence democracy?

Of all people on the face of this earth the Virginians are most addicted to brazging of their glorious ancestors. They boast prodigiously of their Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Wythe, on the anniversary of the Declaration of Indesendence, make swelling speeches in which much is said against tyranny and in favor of berty. Now, these great men who constitute 'irginia's inheritance of greatness, whose mem ory is deserving of lasting regard, are indebted to their hostility to tyranny of all kinds, for their proud pre-eminence. They abjured tyranny and were whole-souled in their devotion to reedom. They practised what they preached. They were too clear-headed not to see that hostility to despotism required them to denounce and pray for the removal of African slavery .rious ancestry from which they sprung, place particidal heels on the doctrines of the good the black, still more of the colored race, for mormen whom they profess to worship! They can military heroes of old Virginia, for they repudiate the doctrines maintained to be essential by these great men. Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, and other great and true-hearted associates in freedom's cause would, if they were now living, be indicted by Grand Juries, for they would certainly publicly and scornfully oppose such atrocious doctrines as the Rev. Doctor Smith promulgates.

The British Government has officially asked list of the number of the American mercantile houses established in Paris; their names, number of partners, addresses, and nature of business; and whether having branches in othercities of France. What use is to be made of such information?

THE TIE IN CASEY COUNTY .- There being me provision in existing laws for this case, Gov. Crit tenden, says the Commonwealth, has signified to the contesting candidates, that with their joint consent he will take the responsibility of ordering s

Tom Moore.-We are much gratified to learn that the Irish paper ; positively contradict the report so prevalent and generally believed in this country, that the Bard of Erin's mental powers had departed from him. The Dublin Irishman

Mr. Moore still ansintaire an affectionate corre pondence with his Irish friends, and within the set few months, that correspondence was kept up in his own loving, warm and gental style. Sorrows poignant sorrows, have fallen upon the househole our national poet—the common lot of weak-numenity. He has suffered deeply, but he has borne it bravely. He has now few motives fo xertion-his fame he has won, and, in a pecuniry point of view, he is beyond the "slings and arrows" of fortune. This may account for his ong silence, which is never destined to be againgtoken. He reposes, like a spent warrior, on his aurels. He is an Emeritus, to whom the palm and the rudis are assigned by the universal co-sent of mankind. Let him enjoy his glorious to umph in peace, without being forced to drink o the bitter cup of slander which, to the sensitive, s more painful than death itself. These observaions are not an unfit prelude to a notice of h

ILP The Philadelphia Bullet n thus notices the moval ('y a forced resignation) of the Rev. Howard Malcolm, from the Presidency of the Georgetown College:

We notice another fact of unhappy angury. he Rev. Dr. Malcolm, President of Georgetow cliege, having voted for the emancipation car idate, has been compelled, on that account, etite from his office. To those familiar with th istory of Georgetown College, and with the mi and christian life of its late head, this act assur character of the most intolerant proscription. The present fame of the College is owing almoutitely to the incessant labors, for years, of Di Malcolm. Yet, for obeying the dictates conscience, for merely exercising his right as itizen, for seeking in a strictly constitution way to remove a great social and economical but ten from the Commonwealth he loves, he friven from the post he has fitted with so muc noner to himself and advantage to the community Had Dr. Malcolm been a factious reformer, had h ent his ear to incendiary proceedings, his pro-scription might have found precedents. But he iolated no law, he outraged no custom, he assauled no man's opinions. Mild and christain, a Mild and christain, a as been, he is "persecuted for opinion's sake" n this nineteenth century, and in a State claiming to be liberal as well as free.

THE FRIEND AND THE MADMAN.-The Newark Advertiser relates a striking instance of the forearance of a Friend to take the life of another, and to save his own, as having occurred in West

Jersey, on the 8th inst: Soon after II o'clock-it being bright moonlight, the family of Mr. E i Adoms, residing about a mile from Silem, (his wife and two children being sick) were roused by the clamors in the yard of in unknown, athletic negro for admission, for mething to eat and drink. Supposing him to be runk, Mr. A. remained silent until his violent as ilts upon the door seemed to promise an entrance. when he raised a window and expostulated with him, saying the family were ill and the pump was utside. The fellow, however, renewed ack upon the door and windows with brick-bats. breatening vengeance. Mr. A. sent a purse and hild out the back door for a neighbor, and after speated overtures induced the assailant to desist putting half a dollar into his hand throst through broken door. In a few minutes, however, he egain renewed the a-sault more furiously than ev-, declaring that he would tear down the house. and kill the woman who had exhorted him to go

Mr. Adams now had every reason to apprehend his speedy entrance, and could easily have disa bled or killed him, as he assaulted the door, with any one of several deadly weapons at hand-axes, knives, hatchets, &c., -but desisted, though con him, and to push him back as he attempted to get through the breach. In the midst of the struggi the neighbor sept for, James Robinson, entered the ard with a gun, (which, however, missed fire,) and after a desperate and bloody en counter, the below was thrown and tied by Messrs. R and A. soout three o'clock in the morning, and taken to he jail in the town. He proved to be George Johnson, a partially crozy negro, who had receny escaped from the Almshouse

New Music. "BUENA VISTA WALTZ," and "BRIGHT-HEED WARBLERS, BIRDS OF SUMMER."

These two compositions of Carl Prox have ocen lately published by Peters, Webb & Co. They are both beautiful productions, each in its kind. The song, "Bright-hued Warblers," is in our opinion a gem. The melody is beaublunder of thinking that what John Wesley tiful, warbling delightfully, like the sweet songsaid on the subject was true. Mr. Janney be- of the sammer birds, and the piano-forte acall respects. He thought the Christian religion, iden. We have so much confidence in the talname is destined to a conspicuous place in the list of eminent composers.

New Work. LADY ALICE, OF THE NEW UNA

We have received from our friends Beck with Morton, a copy of this novel which has een so much talked about. It seems to be considered the novel of the day. We have not read the work; but we have seen extracts which show that the author is no ordinary novelwright.

Littell's Living Age.

If we were prohibited from reading more than one periodical, we should not feel much dispo sed to complain of the prohibition, if we were ro is permitted to go up and down throughout permitted to select Littell's Living Age. It is composed of the best articles of the best periodicals; and is as much superior to any one of them as the master-piece of the Grecian artist sion to show that the Apestle of slavery is was to any one of the beautiful women who rv. it is a system which entails incalculable evil bighly have we been pleased with the work that on all who are concerned with it, and for thus we have purchased all the back volumes for the

> We make the following extracts from a review of Sir Charles Lyell's Second Visit to the United States, which appears in the London Quarterly for

In following the line of Mr. Lyell's travels, the

"Our philosopher is here in the south, midst of the slave States. Throughout the Union, and here more especially, his object is to inform slavery, the condition and prospects of the slaves, the hope, the possibility of an early and a peace Madison, Monroe, &c. &c., and regularly, is throughout a quiet dispassionateness, which gives great weight to his opinions. eetly in his heart the true English, Christian aborrence of slavery; yet neither, on the one hand, does he close his eyes to the fact that the actual slavery of the present time—in many parts of the comfort, plenty of food, good lodging, secure provision for old age, as compared with the condition of the laboring classes in most parts of the old world; nor is he blind to the difficulties and perils. perils appallingly serious to the colored race, which would make rapid or inconsiderate emancipation a curse rather than a blessing. No more n the other hand, does he disguise or mitigate the inherent evils of the system; the barbarous laws which in Georgia prohibit the education of the negroes; the barbarous jealousy which prevents their employment when free as workmen and mechanics; the more barbarous, it should seem in votion to freedom. And yet their degenerate tercourse, still less the connection of marriage, children, who never tire of prating of the glo-one drop of black blood. Sir Charles Lyell is disposed to take a favenible view of the capacity of al and intellectual cultivation. We do not doubt this conclusion up to a certain point—(beyond this, evidence is wanting;) and below this point it is criminal and unchristism to attempt to keep down this race of God's creatures, of our Brethren in Christ. In Virginia the question first presents itself in a practical form; at Richmood, in that province, the rector and the proprieture of a hand-some new church have set apart a side gallery for it has been seen that the only true mercy is to this conclusion up to a certain point-(beyond

> the negro race as naturally warm-hearted, patient, and cheerful, grateful for benefits, and forgiving of injuries, They are also of a religious temperament bordering on superstition. Even those who think they ought forever to remain in servitude and give them a character which leads one to the beive them a character which leads one to the beitel that steps ought long ago to have been takes
> owards their gradual emancipation. Had somegislative provision been made with this view betore the amexation of Texas, a period being fixed
> fixed after which all the children born in this State
> should be free, that new territory would have af-

ancies which are now filled up by the regroes. In the absence of the duration of negro alavery Virginia, aggravating one of its worst consequent ce-, the internal slave trade, and keeping up the price of negroes at home. They are now sellier for 500,750, and 1500 dollars each, according to their qualifications. There are siwaye dealers a Richmond, whose business it is to collect slave for the southern market, and, until a gang is ready of the southern market, and, diffit a gaing is ready to start for the south, they are kept here well fed, and as cheerful as possible. In a court of the jail, where they are lodged, I see them every day amusing themselves by playing at quoits. How much this traffic is abhorred, even by those who encourted it is how by the low social position held in age it, is shown by the low social position held by the dealer, even when he has made a large for

une. When they conduct gangs of fifty slaves a s time across the mountains to the Uhio river, they usually manacle some of the men, but on reach ing the Ohio they have no longer any fear of their attempting an escape, and they then unshackle endily improving, all here seem agreed.

277. There is a great repugnance to the separation amilies; and some persons have been known to heir dependants, whom they might profitably have hown on the world, in other words, sent to mark-

At Hopeton, further south in Georgia, Sir Chas well had an opportunity of examining the actua working of the system—as he admits, on a well egulated estate. There seems to be much mu al attachment between the master and the slave N 500 bischs on the property, some are old, su erannuated, live at their case in separate houses n the society of neighbors and kinsfork. There is no restraint, rather every encouragement, it narriage. The out-door laborers have separate ouses, "as neat as the greater part of cottages it Scotland"-no flattering compliment, observes our author, himself a Scot; their hours of labor are rom six in the morning, with an interval of ar our, till two or three. In summer they divide then work, and take a cool siesta in the middle of the lay. In the evening they make merry, chat, pray ed sing pealms. There is a hospital. To counervalance all this there is the overseer and the whip, not a heavy one, and rarely used-but still here is a whip; though the number of stripes is enerally limited, its terrors seem to have great

The most severe punishment required in the lust forty years for a body of 500 negroes, at Hopeton, was for the theft of one negro from another. In hat period there has been no criminal act of the ighest grade, for which a delinquent could be committed to the penitentiary in Georgia, and there have been only six cases of assault and battery. As a race, the negroes te mild and forgiving, and by no means so prone to indulge in drinking as the white man or the Indian. There were more serious quarrels and more broken heads among the Irish n a few years, when they came to dig the Bruns wick canal, than had been known among the negroes in all the surrounding plantations for half a century. The musder of a husband by a black woman, whom he had beat violently, is the greates crime remembered in this part of Georgia for a

great length of time.-Vol. 1., p. 258. The Baptist and Methodist missionaries were for some time the most active in evangelizing the ne-groes. Since Dr. Elliott has been Bishop of Georgia, the Episcopalians have labored with much zeal and success. The negroes have no faith in the efficacy of haptism, except with a complete washing away of sin; the bishop has wisely adopt-

ed the rubne which allows imutersion:-It may be true that the poor negroes cherish superstitious belief that the washing out of every taint of sin depends mainly on the particular man ner of performing the rite, and the principal charm to the black women in the ceremony of total immersion consists in decking themselves out in white robes like brides and having their shoes trimmed with silver. They well know that the waters of the Alatamaha are chilly, and that they and the officiating minister run no small risk of catching cold, but to this penance they most cheerfully submit.—Vol. 1., p. 363.

Sir Charles Lyell attended at Savannah first a

black Bapt'st church with a black preacher, and and will be the loudest in its denunciation. tantly obliged to dodge the stones thrown in all then a black Methodist church with a white preacher. The black preacher delivered an extempore sermon, for the most part in good English, with only a few phrases in "talkee talkee, to come more home to his audience:-

> He got very successfully through one flight about the gloom of the variey of the shadow of teath, and, speaking of the probationary state of a pious man left for a while to his own guidance. when in danger of falling saved by the grace of God, he compared it to an eagle teaching its newly-fledged offspring to fly by carrying it up high into the air, then dropping it, and, if she sees t failing to the earth, darting with the speed of ightsing to save it before it reaches the ground. Whether any eagles really teach their young to fly n this manner, I leave the omithologist to decide nt when described in animated and picturesque inguage, yet by no means inflated, the imagery was well calculated to keep the attention of his exters awake. He also inculcated some good ractical maxims of morality, and told them they rere to look to a future state of rewards and pun shments, in which God would deal impartially with "the poor and the tich, the black man and the white.-Vol. ii., p. 3 In neither of these churches did that odor, which

s said to keep the two races apart, at all offend

the seuse. At another black Methodist church at ouisville, in Kentucky, built by subscription b he blacks themselves, and well lighted with gas, he heard another dark divine, (we regret to say that Sir Charles compares him with a white Pusevile Episcopalian, not much to the advantage of good English, and quoted Scripture well. proportion as the subjects transcended human uperstanding; but in this we discern the sect rather han the color. Our black Chrysostem received shich applauded him of Constantinople, nor the ighs and groans, no well known in other places. ke those which are heard above the torrent's brawl on the hill sides in Wales. It was said of a celebrated metropolitan preacher or the last gen-eration, that he had taken lessons of Mr. Kemble; our suble brother (as he would be called at Exeter Mail') was a manifest imitator of an emicent Am p can actor who had been playing in those parts. planation of "Whose image and superscription is this?" it was clear that he supposed that Coesas had set his signature to a dullar note. Our author afterwards attended in Philadelphia a free black Episcopal church, in which the more solemn and quiet Anglican services was performed by a black ergyman with great propriety. While on this oint we will add that, according to the account of Dr. Waish, published many years ago, and con-firmed, if we remember right, by later travelers, he black Roman Catholic priests in Brazil conduct the ceremonial of their faith with much greater impressiveness and dignity than those of Euro

Before we close these hastily-wristen but no less deliberately-considered opinions on the exrediency, the necessity of peace, to the development of American wealth, happiness, virtue; on the majestic position which the United States may take in the history of man, by showing herself superior to the fully, the intoxication, the madness of war-of war which cannot be necessary as sell defence, and therefore must be wanton and wicked; we would look on one other peril, which appears to us, if more remotely, to threaten her internal peace. Her growth must be in wealth-and wealth, even under the most leveling instituindividuals, there will be classes high above the rest in opulence, in luxury. This will be, of course, more manifest in the great cities, which, as they grow in size will become more unmanagesble; and notwithstanding the constant vent in the backwoods for turbulent and violent spirits, will leave a still larger class of those who feel that they have a right to be an rich an othera, and are not. There must be an aristocracy, and that aristocracy an object of haired and jealousy to some; by whatever title it may be held up to seom or animosity; "a white-gloved sristocracy," &c., &c.; -such class there must be, where capital, commercial industry, enterprise, even fortune, are left to their free course. It is to be seen whether there public, or republics, will have strength, course and determination to defend pro-perty, as the basis of human freedom and happi-

sovereign people, on more occasions than we are aware of here, has not scrupied to use the old world arms against "the mob." At Providence, the soldiers were ordered, some short time ago, to fire on "the people," and did fire to put down a riot which rose out of the destruction of houses of ill-fame; they did the same at Philadelphia, during the attack on the Roman Catholice; and now at the attack on the Roman Catholice; and now at on that question are not less strik of than the New York, in the disgraceful disturbances around some new church have set apart a side gallery for people of color. "This resolution had been taken in order that they and their servants might unite in the worship of the same God, as they hoped to enter the thereafter together into his everlasting kingdom if they obeyed his laws." (p. 275.) In this church there were lew negroes; but the galleries of the Methodistand Eaptist churches are crowded with them. The mixed races, it is allowed, are more intelligent and more agreeable as domestic servants; whether from physical causes, or intercent the whites, is still a matter of controverse with the whites, is still a matter of controverse with the whites, is still a matter of controverse. Several Virginia planters have spoken to me of the negro race as naturally warm-hearted, patient, and cheerful, grateful for benefits, and forgiving and cheerful, grateful for benefits, and forgiving of injuries, They are also of a religious temperament bordering on superstition. Even those who hish they ought forever to remain in servitude and metantaneous tack and sympathy among those to metantaneous tack and sympathy among those to to overawe—our only trust is that there will be an instantaneous tack and sympathy among those to whom order is life, which will combine them into a more commanding league. We trust that, not neglecting measures of precantion in Improving, as far as they may, the condition of their more abject fellow-citizens, they will never be wanting in resolution to confront and crush these insurrections of communism, (for such even in free Americans of communism, (for such even in free Americans of communism).

mea city of des ble than the confl land-this fearful ill insure the rest? effect its red light, how glares on the Musicsippi or n avert the omengrow up as a great peace and internal, peace with all les

. It was impossible, as we hear from all q elf command, gentlemaniy,

> From the National Bra-Kentucky-Enancipation

The Louisville Journal expresses the oplaion hat Emancipation will never be agitated in Kentucky again, so decided has been the defeat of the scheme in the recent elections. The wish is doubtless father to the thought. The editor lets out the secret of his opposition to the agitation in the remark: "Its influence has seen injuriously felt even in the Congressional lections. One or two Whig candidates were defeated and one nearly beaten by the imputanovement." Now, had the leaders of the Whig party in a body unanimously espoused tos cause, and taken es much pains to point out to he masses their true interests, as they have ione to clear their skirts of the charge of Abalitionism, the result might have been different. At any rate, the Whige of that State are destined to still greater mortifications, unless they rally upon the platfo m of freedom. The fact s undeniable, and we honor them for it, that he Whigs of Kentucky are far more liberal to the Emancipation sts than the so-called Democrats; and doubtless the great body of the Emaninationists are Whigs. But it is a great mistake to suppose that these good and true men will continue to co-operate with a party which ceases to extend to them a free tolers There is such a thing as the formation of a third party, which may serve to bring both the

old parties to reason. Politcians are the last men in the world to form a just estimate of the hold which truth has open the human mind. In every age, the advocates of reform in Religion and Government have been treated with contempt and derision by those who affect worldly wisdom; yet the cause of reformation has never receded. The progress of truth may be slow, but it is certain. The advocates of error, of wrong, or of mere expediency, can only hold out faithful to their cause while it is their interest to do so; but the champions of truth and justice are impelled by sense of duty which is paramount to all a fish considerations, though frequently seconded by them. The advocates of slavery are of two kinds. First, the body of slaveholders, who are actuated by self-interest and the prejudices of education. Of course, these men cannot feel it a moral duty to hold their fellow-men in bondage, any more than they feel bound to own so many horses and cattle. Interest and prajedice, sustained by public opinion, may beget a quiet state of conscience as to slavery, even in mind otherwise rightly constituted, but that is all; and it is apparent that the right to hold slaves will at once be surrendered, when they are found to be unprofitable, or when it is uscertained that more would be gained than lost by an abandonment of the system. Another lass of the advocates of slavery is composed of the demagogues, who use it merely as an engine of political agitation in order to foist themselves into office. They will, as a matter of course, abandon the cause when it becomes unpopular,

heve a cause to maintain, founded in eternal principles of right and justice-a cause which has the sympathies of all Christendem on its side. It is a cause which is destined to grow stronger in the hearts of men, and to appeal more strongly to human sympathies, while Re ligion and Civilisation continue to make progress in subduing barbarism. It is surprising that intelligent men, who have attended to the progress of liberal opinious, can advance the idea, at this stage of the discussion, that the agitation of the slavery question will cease before the extinction of slavery. It may be that the excitement on the subject of slavery among the Northern people may have caused a temporary silence upon it among Southern men, but the cause will be amply compensated for the momentary check, by the deeper and nobler feeling of right and duty which is new brought to bear upon the question. The moral atmos phere of the Northern States and of Europe has been purified and extended to every corner of the civilised world. It has begun to pervade the slaveholding States, and will continue to invigorate the friends of freedom and to awa-

ken new friends to the cause in hearts now col-We presume that very few auticipated success to the Emuncipationists in the late elections. No great principle was ever triumphant the latter.) This preacher was a full black, spoke st the moment of its promulgation. Years of He laid discussion and agitation are required to bring lown, it is true, metaphysical points of doctrine to people to adopt radical measures of reform-Much has been achieved to the organisation of an Emancipation party which has enlisted in its ranks the best and bravest spirits in Kentucky-the wisest heads and the most generous hearts. The friends of the cause have no reason for desponding, but every reason for gretulation. Some four years ago, it was regarded as a piece of daring in Cassins M. Clay to setablish an Emancination paper in Lexington; and three years ago Kentucky was disgraced by a mob which tore down his press, change has been wrought in the tuckians in three short years! Not only ous. but scores of papers advocate Emancipation in every part of the State. Henry Clay himself is its champion, supported by his brother Senator, Underwood, and Inderwood, and judges, lawyers, divines, and coliticians, by the dezen.

> We entertain not a remote apprehension that the cause of Emancipation will be shandoned in Kentucky. Its friends will be constantly in cited to action by a holy principle of duty, by patriotism, and by the sympathics of freemen in every part of the land-in Missouri, in Maryland, in Virginia, in North Carolina, and in Tennessee, no less than in the free States. In each of the States enumerated, an Emancipation party is springing up. The smothered fires of freedom have begun to glow and irradiate the clouds of prejudice and ignorance which for generations have hung over them. Already the ress has begun to speak out in each of these States, except, perhaps, North Carolina, and it is well known that a large body of men in the restern and middle counties of that State are friends of emancipation. Five years ago, the silence of the grave reigned over the South upon the subject of slavery, but such is far from being the case at the present day. It now engrosses more of the thoughts and conversation of the people than all other subjects of a public nature, and is in fact the pivot of potical parties. The Bank, the Tariff, the Sab-Treasury, have become either obsolete ideas, of questions of secondary importance. The Wilnot Provise, the Missouri Compromise, the Nicholson Letter, are now the watch-words of parties. Truth has nothing to fear from the controversy. It is error and wrong which instinctively shrink from scruting, and would gladly hide thomselves from the gate of tea-

> Untoward events occasionally happen, which throw a damper upon the hopes and aspirations of the friends of freedom; but the temperary check in the current is always followed by to doubled volume and strength when the barriet is removed. The cause of freedom is onward. and ever onward-its progress, like that of the heavenly bodies, may be imperceptible, but it is no less certain. In the last five years, it has similar revolutions which have taken place Europe. We have no doubt the next five years will be even more eventful as regards slavery. The census will change the aspect of the question—the North will be greatly strength by the increase of people and States, and the South comparatively weakened. Four British Provinces may become American States; and such a change may take place in the views and feelings of the Northern slave States as to throw their weight in the anti-slavery scale. Politicians, whose aspirations look not beyond an ephemeral party triumph, may furn pale at the thought of the awful minority in which the Kentucky Emancipationists now find themselves, but the true man, who loves the cause more than majorities, will be animated and encouraged by the noble stand which was taken by so many noble spirits egainst the giant evil of slavery. They may suffer defeat again and again, but eventual success is certain, when its authors will be covered with glory, and their country crowned with enduring blessings.

DEATH OF MAJOR DUNN .- Major R. J. Dung, of ientucky, died of chronic distribus on the 19th inst., at Princeton, N. J., where he stapped on his way from Balthoore on the 11th, having had a set